national congresses, and the probable desira-

bility of commercial retaliation upon nations

that discriminate against American trade. The

country's intimate relations with Mexico, its

attitude toward Chili and Peru, the Venezuela

claims, treaties with Hawaii, Corea, Servia and

other countries, Chinese immigration, and the

opening of Central Africa to commerce, are

The condition of the National Treasury, as

shown by the Secretary's report, is fully set

forth, the surplus revenue question is discussed,

and opinions expressed strongly adverse either

to paying off the debt too rapidly by excessive

taxation or to further readjustment of the tariff

and revenue laws until the full effect of the re-

cent changes becomes fully apparent. It is

urged that steps be taken to prevent contrac-

tion of the currency, that the trade dollar be

taken up, and that various customs districts be

The President advises immediate and radical

improvement of sea-coast and harbor defences,

encouragement of the militia, and the recon-

struction of the Navy. He recommends the re-

duction of local letter postage rates to one cent-

per half ounce, disapproves of postal tele-

graphy, but favors Government supervision of

inter-State corporations. He advises the aboli-

tion of the fee system in attorneys' and mar-

shals' offices, the giving of Federal aid to

primary education, and the establishment of

regular government in Alaska. As to polygamy

in Utah, he would have it attacked with the

stoutest weapons constitutional legislation can

fashion, beginning with the abolition of the

present territorial government and the placing

of entire control of the Territory in the hands of

Congress. The preservation of forests and the

Presidential succession are urged upon the

attention of Congress as demanding immediate

action, good progress in Civil Service Reform is

reported, extension of the veto power is advised,

and approval is promised to legislation looking

to enforcement of the civil rights of the negro

FULL TEXT OF THE MESSAGE.

At the threshold of your deliberations I congratu-

cent opening of new lines of telegraphic communica-

upon a wider basis by treaties with Corea and Mad-

ary treaty of extradition with Spain, and conven-

tions extending the duration of the Franco-Ameri-

can Claims Commission have also been proclaimed.

the Treaty of Washington was duly given to the

British Government, and the reciprocal privileges and exemptions of the treaty will accordingly cease on July 1, 1885. The fisheries industries pursued by a numerous class of our citizens on the northern coasts, both of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, are worthy of the fostering care of Congress. Whenever

brought into competition with the like industries of

other countries, our fishermen, as well as our mann-

facturers of fishing appliances and preparers of fish

products, have maintained a foremost place. I sug-

gest that Congress create a Commission to consider

the general question of our rights in the fisheries

and the means of opening to our citizens, under just

and enduring conditions, the richly stocked fishing

waters and sealing grounds of British North Amer-

PAUPER IMMIGRANTS.

the United States from the British Islands by Gov-

ernmental or municipal aid of persons unable there

to gain a living and equally a burden on the com-

munity here. Such of these persons as fall unde

the pauper class as defined by law have been sent

back in accordance with the provisions of our statutes. Her Majesty's Government has insisted that

precentions have been taken before shipment to pre-

vent these objectionable visitors from coming hither

without guarantee of support by their relatives in

this country. The action of the British authorities

in applying measures for relief has, however, in so

many cases proved ineffectual, and especially so in certain recent instances of needy emigrants reaching our territory through Canada, that a revision of our legislation upon this subject may be deemed ad-visable. Correspondence relative to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty has been continued [and will be laid

AMERICAN PORK ABROAD.

The legislation of France against the importation

of prepared swine products from the United States

has been repealed. That result is due no less to the

friendly representations of this Government than to

a growing conviction in France that the restriction

Germany still prohibits the introduction of all

swine products from America. I extended to the

RUSSIA AND SPAIN

this Government an occasion for testifying its con-

tinued friendship by sending a special envoy and a representative of the Navy to attend the ceremony. While there have arisen during the year no grave

questions affecting the status in the Russian Empire

of American citizens of other faith than that held

by the National Church, this Government remains firm in its conviction that the rights of its citizens abroad should be in no wise affected by their re-ligious belief

The coronation of the Czar at Moscow afforded to

was not demanded by any real danger to health,

Question has arisen touching the deportation to

THE FISHERIES, \$

Notice of the termination of the fisheries article of

agascar. The new boundary survey treaty with

To the Congress of the United States:

gruments of these countries.

dwelt upon in detail.

consolidated.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

citizens against the Spanish Government, after the TIE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. SURVEY OF NATIONAL INTERESTS.

FOREIGN RELATIONS-NATIONAL FINANCES-ARMY AND NAVY-POSTAL AFFAIRS-MORMONISM-CIVIL Herewith is presented the full text of the

citizens against the Spanish Government, after the recognition of a satisfactory rule as to the validity and force of naturalization in the United States, has finally adjourned. Some of its awards, though made more than two years ago, have not yet been paid. Their speedy payment is expected.

Claims to a large amount which were held by the late Commission to be without its jurisdiction have been diplomatically presented to the Spanish Government. As the action of the colonial authorities which has given rise to these claims was admittedly illegal, full reparation for the injury sustained by our citizens should be no longer delayed.

The case of the Masonic has not yet reached a settlement. The Manila court has found that the proceedings of which this Government has complained were unauthorized and it is hoped that the Government of Spain will not withhold the speedy reparation which its sense of justice should impel it to offer for the unusual severity and unjust action of its subordinate colonial officers in the case of this vessel. President's Annual Message, delivered yesterday to Congress. It first reviews foreign relations, which are stated to be in a generally satisfactory condition. Congressional attention is specially called to the fishery interests, pauper immigration, the vindication of American pork products abroad, claims against Spain, inter-

anguration of a class of international treaties for the referment to arbitration of grave questions be-tween nations. This Government has assented to the proposed negotiation of such a treaty with Switzerland.

ORIENTAL AFFAIRS.

Under the Treaty of Berlin liberty of conscience and civil rights are assured to all strangers in Bulgaria. As the United States have no distinct conventional relations with that country, and are not a party to the treaty, they should in my opinion maintain diplomatic representation at Sofia for the im-

party to the treaty, they should have a stational representation at Sofia for the improvement of intercourse and the proper protection of the many American citizens who resort to that country as missionaries and teachers. I suggest that I be given authority to establish an agency and consulate-general at the Bulearian capital.

The United States are now participating in a revision of the tariffs of the Ottoman Empire. They have assented to the application of a license tax to foreigners doing business in Turkey, but have opposed the oppressive storage tax upon petroleum entering the ports of that country.

The Government of the Khedive has proposed that the authority of the mixed judicial tribunals in Egypt be extended so as to cover citizens of the United States accused of crime, who are now triable before consular courts. This Government is not indisposed to accept the change, but believes that its terms should be submitted for criticism to the Commission appointed to revise the whole subject. MEXICO.

At no time in our National history has there been nore manifest need of close and lasting relations with a neighboring State than now exists with respect to Mexico. The rapid influx of our capital and enterprise into that country shows, by what has already been accomplished, the vast reciprocal adalready been accomplished, the vast reciprocal advantages which must attend the progress of its internal development. The treaty of commerce and navigation of 1848 has been terminated by the Mexican Government, and in the absence of conventional engagements the rights of our citizens in Mexico now depend upon the domostic statutes of that Republic. There have been instances of harsh enforcement of the laws against our vessels and citizens in Mexico, and of denial of the diplomatic resort for their protection. The initial steps toward a better understanding have been taken in the negotiation by the Commission authorized by Congress of a treaty which is still before the Senate awaiting its approval.

The provisions for the reciprocal crossing of the frontier by the troops in pursuit of hostile Indians have been prolonged for another year. The operations of the forces of both Governments against these savages have been successful and several of their most dangerous bands have been captured or dispersed by the skill and valor of United States and Mexican soldiers fighting in a common cause.

The convention for the re-survey of the boundary from the Rio Grande to the Pacific, having been ratified and exchanged, the prelimmary reconnoissance therein stipulated has been effected, it now rests with Congress to make provision for completing the survey and re-locating the boundary monuments. proval. The provisions for the reciprocal crossing of the

late you upon the favorable aspect of the domestic and foreign affairs of this Government. Our relations with other countries continue to be upon a friendly monuments.

A convention was signed with Mexico on July 13, 1882, providing for the rehearing of the case of Benjamin Weil and the Abra Silver Mining Company, in whose favor awards were made by the late American and Mexican Claims Commission. That convention still awaits the consent of the Senate, Meanwhile, because of those charges of fraudulent awards which have made a new Commission accessary, the Executive has directed the suspension of payments of the distributive quota received from With the Argentine Republic, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Denmack, Hayti, Italy, Santo Domingo and Sweden and Norway, no incident has occurred which calls for special comment. The retion with Central America and Brazil permitted the ents of the distributive quota received from interchange of messages of friendship with the Gov-

Mexico,
Our geographical proximity to Central America
and our political and commercial relations with the
States of that country justify, in my judgment, such
a material increase of our consular corps as will
place at each capital a consul-general. During the year there have been perfected and proclaimed consular and commercial treaties with Servia and a consular treaty with Roumania, thus extending our intercourse with the Danubian countries, while our Eastera relations have been put

CHILL BOLIVIA AND PERU. The contest between Bolivia, Chili and Peru has passed from the stage of strategic hostilities to that of negotiations, in which the counsels of this Gov-Mexico, a trade-mark convention and a supplementernment have been exercised. The demands of Chili tained and accepted by the party of General Iglesias tained and accepted by the party of General Iglesias to the extent of concluding a treaty of peace with the Government of Chili in general conformity with the terms of the protocol signed in May last between the Chilian commander and General Iglesias. As a result of the conclusion of this treaty, General Iglesias has been formally recognized by Chili as President of Peru, and his Government installed at Lima, which has been evacuated by the Chilians. A call has been issued by General Iglesias for a representative assembly to be elected on the 13th of January, and to meet at Lima on the 1st of March next. Meanwhile the provisional Government of General Iglesias has applied for recognition to the principal Powers of America and Europe. When the will of the Peruvian people shall be manifested I shall not hesitate to recognize the Government approved by them. proved by them.

Diplomatic and naval representatives of this Government attended at Caracas the centennial celebration of the birth of the illustrious Bolivar. At the same time the inauguration of the statue of Washington in the Venezuelan capital testified to the veneration in which his memory is there held.

Congress at its last session authorized the Execu-Congress at its last session authorized the Execu-tive to propose to Venezuela a reopening of the awards of the mixed commission of Caracas. The departure from this country of the Venezuelan Min-ister has delayed the opening of negotiations for re-viving the commission. This Government holds that until the establishment of a treaty upon this subject the Venezuelan Government must c m and to make the payments provided for in the conven-tion of 1866.

tion of 1866.

There is ground for believing that the dispute growing out of the unpaid obligations due from Venezuela to France will be satisfactorily adjusted. The French Cabinet has proposed a basis of settlement which meets my approval, but as it involves a recasting of the annual quotas of the foreign debt, it has been deemed advisable to submit the proposal to the judgment of the Cabinets of Berlin, Copen hagen, The Hagne, London and Madrid.

HAWAH, PERSIA AND COREA. At the recent coronation of His Majesty King Kala kana this Government was represented both diplomatically and by the formal visit of a vessel of war. The question of terminating or modifying the existing Reciprocity Treaty with Hawaii is now before Congress. I am convinced that the charges of abuses and frauds under that treaty have been exagger-ated, and I renew the suggestion of last year's mes-sage, that the treaty be modified wherever its pro-visions have proved onerous to legitimate trade be-tween the two countries. I am not disposed to favor the entire cessation of treaty relations which swine products from America. I extended to the Imperial Government a friendly invitation to send experts to the United States to inquire whether the use of those products was dangerous to health. This invitation was declined. I have believed it of such importance, however, that the exact facts should be ascertained and promulgated, that I have appointed a competent Commission to make a thorough investigation of the subject. Its members have shown their public spirit by accepting their trust without piedge of compensation, but I trust that Congress will see in the national and international bearings of the matter a sufficient motive for providing at least for reimbursement of such expenses as they may necessarily incur.

RUSSIA AND SPAIN have fostered good will between the countries and contributed toward the equality of Hawaii in the

contributed toward the equality of Hawan in the family of nations.

In pursuance of the policy declared by this Government of extending our intercourse with the Eastern nations, legations have during the past year been established in Persia, Yam and Corea. It is probable that permanent missions of those countries will ere long be maintained in the United States. A special embassy from Siam is now on its way brither.

tries will ere long be maintained in the United States. A special embassy from Siam is now on its way hither.

Treaty relations with Corea were perfected by the exchange at Seoul on the 19th of May last, of the ratification of the lately concluded convention, and envoys from the King of Tah Chosun have visited this country and received a cordial welcome. Corea, as yet unacquainted with the methods of Western civilization, now invites the attention of those interested in the advancement of our freeign. those interested in the advancement of our foreign those interested in the advancement of our foreign trade, us it needs the implements and products which the United States are ready to supply. We seek no monopely of its commerce and no advant-ages over other nations, but as the Chosunese, in reaching for a higher civilization, have confided in this Republic, we cannot regard with indifference any encroachment on their rights.

China, by the payment of a money indemnity, has settled certain of the long-peading claims of our citizens, and I have strong hopes that the remainder will soon be adjusted.

Questions have arisen touching the rights of American and other foreign manufacturers in China under the provisions of treaties which permit aliens

to exercise their industries in that country. On this specific point our own treaty is silent, but under the operation of the most favored nation clause, we

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1883.-TEN PAGES.

PHASES OF IRISH CRIMES. SEEKING A RESPITE FOR O'DONNELL-THE RIOTING

AT WEXFORD LONDON, Dec. 4.—General Pryor to-day requested Mr. Lowell, the United States Minister, to apply to the English Home Office for a respite for O'Donnell, with the view of obtaining time to set on foot a proceeding for a nutation of the death sentence. Mr. Lowell will apply to the American authorities at Washington for instructions. Mr. Russell, of O'Donnell's counsel, will wait upon Mr. Lowell to-morrow to submit to him the legal grounds upon which will be based the application for the

trial was due to the fact that he was not allowed to speak. as he was promised. He failed to hear the Court Registrar, who asked him, before sentence was passed, whether he had snything to say, and made no answer. When Judge Denman later on forbade his speaking, O'Donnell thought

London, Dec. 4 .- The Times says the Government will probably propose the Hon. Arthur Wellesly Peel, member of Parliament for Warwick, for Speaker of the House of Commons, the Hon. George J. Goschen, member of Parliament for Ripon, having declined the office. Mr. Peel is a Liberal and the youngest son of the late Sir Robert Peel.

FRENCH OPERATIONS IN MADAGASCAR. LONDON, Dec. 4 .- The following dispatch has been received from Mauritius: According to advices from Madagascar the French have bombarded Mehambo

ference of delegates of the Australian Legislatures has

Madrid. Dec. 4.-There is a belief that a risis is imminent in the Cabinet and that Senor Sagasta,

tary insurrection had been discovered at Barcelona. The five officers who were arrested denied that they belong to the Republican M litary Association and they were re-leased.

en to twelve years. The nine persons who were victims if the official blackmallers, and who had been through helr unjust accusations thrown into prison, have been therated.

Panama, Dec. 4.—Brooks Carnes, of Neweans, who was appointed by Consul Rice, United nized. Walter Field has been appointed Consular

saulted and his watch taken from him on Saturday. He had dired and was returning to his office when he was suddenly attacked and plundered. He was unarmed at the time, and the police paid no attention to his cries for assistance. Crime is rampant there at present. Mr. Rice has written to the authorities on the matter, but it is highly improbable they will pay attention to his com-

Army has been abolished. The duties of the position has been attached to those of the Presidency.

Peru continues much disturbed, while the Chilians are paintaining order in the south. Caceres has raised the Indians in the interior against the whites. The Indian ndians in the interior against the whites. The Indian opulation of Huarcayo, having suffered grievously durgithe war, is now determined on revenge. Near Huarcayo the most barbarous outrages have been committed by these people against the whites. Fire and the lance are been indiscriminately employed. Flourishing hactadas are reduced to ashes; cattle are stolen and divided mong the captors; children are led off into captivity; nen are butchered, and their heads placed on high nodes, a mark the scenes of stanghter; women are subjected to among the captors; children are set on mark the scenes of shaughter; women are subjected to the most terrible treatment, are obliged to discard their own costume and adopt the short skirt and woollen mantle of the Indians, regarded by the white's as a mark of reproach and a sign of inferiority. General Yglesias has appointed one of the most energetic officers he could find as Prefect of that department. Colonel Pedro Mas has never erred on the side of elemency, and there can be no doubt that within a few weeks he will vigorously subdue what now seems to be a scheral uprising. Some insignificant Montonero movements near Truillo came to a quiet end a week ago when the news of the surrender of Arequipa reached the commander of the band, and the country is reported quiet.

in paper this will cause embarrassment.

The consignees of the American brigantine Clarabelle,

which left the port of Calbarien without clearance papers, have been fined \$56,400 because the weight of the flour discharged varies from the figured in the manifest.

rokers, have suspended. Their liabilities are small. PARIS, Dec. 4.—The Prefect of Police is taking precauions to preserve order in view of an Anarchrist meeting hat is announced to be held on Friday in front of the

India, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Connaight, formally opened the East Indian Exhibition

oudget for 1884 was submitted for its consideration. It hows a deficit of 0,000,000 florins. LONDON, Dec. 4.-The proprietors of the cotton mills in Lancashire have given notice to their employes that a

ique has entered into a contract for a new mail service between France and the West Indies and Mexico for eighten years, with a subsidy of 10,000,000 francs.

NATIONAL DAIRY AND EGG CONVENTION INTERESTING ADDRESSES, REPORTS AND DISCUS-SIONS.

ing the sale of fraudulent butter, and advocating the ore in sufficient quantity to secure reasonable prices, discussion followed, which was participated in by J. Seymour, of New-York; Colonel Codman, of St. Loui John Gould, of Cleveland; W. B. Strait, of Obio, at E. Albro, of Colorado. F. D. Curtis, of Syracuse, N. read a paper on "The American Dairy. Its Past, Prent and future." Twenty-one States are represented delegates. The session will continue for several days.

ESTRANGEMENT, SECLUSION AND DEATH. A ROMANTIC STORY ABOUT AN ALLEGED COUSIN

CHICAGO, Dec. 4 .- The coroner yesterday in quired into the cause of the death of Mrs. Mary Hyde, age sixty, who lived as a recluse for years and died alone. A verdict was rendered that death resulted from a com-bination of asthms, lack of nourishment and drink. She claimed to be a niece of the Duke of Argyli and cousin of the Marquis of Lorne. A separation from the Clan

A SECESSION SPEECH BY CARLISLE.

DENIAL THAT THIS IS A NATION-REVOLUTIONARY

RIGHTS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CINCINNATI, Dec. 4 .- During the Congressonal race between Speaker Carlisle and Colonel Landrum a few years ago, in a joint debate between the two gentlemen at Cynthiana, Ky., Mr. Carlisle opened his eart in a secession speech that was the subject of much comment at the time, from the fact that the war had ended and the issues had been, in a measure, settled. Here is an extract from the verbatim report of the speech, published the next day in The Cincinnati Gazette,

"I deny that the United States is a It is a vicious system that has destroyed sovereign States and oppressed nine millions of people in the South. If a State has no right of secession, she certainly has the right of revolution. The Republican party wants another amendment to the Constitution. Why do they want it? Is it not that the Government shall take the school fund into its own hands, and appoint a commissioner who shall select the teachers and series of books to be used in the schools, and your child and my child be denied the right to learn the alphabet except in such a book as shall learn them to forget Washington, Jackson, Jefferson and the statesmen of Virginia and the South! The most infamous order ever issued was that of the Attorney-General only a few days ago, which caused sixty coupanies of soldiers to march to South Carolina to take charge of the ballot box and overawe the voters of that poor, down-trodden State, the paradise of carpet-baggers and scalawags. But the day will come when South Carolina will, under Democratic rule, take her place beside Virginia and other sovereign States, and rid herself of the barbarous political buzzards of the North that have fed on her carcass for the last eleven years, and robbed white and black without discrimination." Why do they want it? Is it not that the Government

ANOTHER MURDER IN CONNECTICUT. A RICH CHARCOAL-BURNER MYSTERIOUSLY KILLED AT MADISON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 4.—In the sparsely-settled district north of Madison, a district made famous two years ago by the Mary Stannard murder, another mysterious murder has been discovered. The inhabitants of the region are chiefly charcoal venders. The Johnson family, consisting of two bachelor brothers and two malden sisters, all over thirty-five years of age, bave been for years considered the most wealthy as without doubt they were the most respectable of the

Sunday evening the younger of the two brothers. Eldridge F. Johnson, thirty-nine years of age, tall, lank and red-haired, left the rest of the family at home to go to his hut to watch a heap of wood which he was burning into charcoal. The next morning he did not return to breakfast. At 10 o'clock his brother Edgar went out and found him stretched across the sod-covered heap of charcoal, dead. His skull was crushed, his face and arms bruised, one leg was jammed into a hole in the charcoal were signs of a flerce struggle visible on the ground.

The dead man's axe and lantern were missing, as were about \$11 which he had in his pockets Sunday night, and which were part of the proceeds of a recent sale of two cattle. Edura nlarmed the neighbors.

Word was sent to County Coroner Bollman of New-Haven, who arrived at Madison last eventing with Medical Examiner White of New-Haven. They began an investigation to-day. When the pile of askes was pulled apart the missing right foot of the dead man was found, hasked but not much burnt, under the sods. It had evidently been the hope of the murderer that the foot would be consumed in the fire. Hairs from the murdered man's head were found about the spot. Suspicion points to two worthless characters who live near by, and who had means of knowing the fact that Johnson had sold his cattle. Their manes are William Gownings and John Whipper; the former about forty-five years of age, and the latter twenty-seven years. Johnson is known to have been afraid of Whipper for some months; in fact, since he discharged him from his employ. The Coroner to-day made no arrest, but hivestigated all the circumstances of the case, and gave the body over to the attention of the medical examiner.

A LITTLE GIRL CRUELLY TREATED. HUNG UP ON A COAT HOOK IN A COUNTRY SCHOOL-

IN TELEGRAPH TO THE TEIBUNE.

Canton, Ohio, Dec. 4.—Anthony Laymiller, a country school-teacher, was arrested to-day upon the affidavit of Mrs. U. Oglethorp, charging him with brutally maltreating her eleven year old daughter Mary, who is

The little girl, it is said, was guilty of some slight offence, for which the teacher proposed to make the child sit among the boys. Sherebelled against the punishment, whereupon Laymiller, assisted by one of the male pupils, then suspended her from a coat hook so that her toes barely touched the floor. She was kept in this painful position from 9 a. m. till 3:30 p. m., when her mother who had been informed of the proceedings came to the rescue of the suffering girt. When lifted down the child was so weak she could hardly stand, her limbs refusing to serve her. Heavy red welts were swollen upon her arms and she was physically exhausted. She is suffering terrioly at present from the strain upon her nerves. The case is beyond the Jurisdiction of the Humane Seelety, so that Laymiller can only be held upon the charge of assault and battery. To this charge he will answer next Saturday. position from 9 a. m. till 3:30 p. m., when her mother who

TWO SUICIDES IN CLEVELAND.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] CLEVELAND, Dec. 4 .- Mary Fritz, a girl liv ing in the eastern portion of the city, made a desperat attempt at suicide last night. For some time the young voman has been receiving attentions from Henry Blackburn, but of late her lover has treated her coldly. Mary went to Blackburn's place of business nearly a mile from her own home and called him out. Taking from her her own home and and policy pocket a phial she said: "I am going to kill myself." Seeing that the label of the bottle bore the word "landaseeing that the later of the bottle bore the word "landa-num," Blackburn made an effort to take it from her, but before he could do so she had swallowed its contents. She was removed to the police station near by and physicians were summoned. They attempted to administer an emetic, but the girl fought like a tigress, sayling, "I do not want to live." Her teeth were finally forced apart, her lips being cut in the struggle. But little hope is entertained of her recovery.

her recovery.

John Swanson took Paris green to-day and killed himself. He was almost a stranger in the city. He was known to have relatives in New-York City, but refused to give their names or addresses. Swanson was forty-five years of age and a lithographic engraver by profession. He had secured work in the city, but was discharged for drunkenness.

LIEUTENANT DE LONG'S BODY. ARRIVAL OF LIEUTENANT HARBER AT IRKUTSK-PREPARATIONS OF COFFINS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Youngstown, Ohio, Dec. 4.-A letter has just been received from Lieutenant Giles B. Harber by Dr. N. B. Achison, of this city. The letter is dated at Yakutsk, Siberia, September 15. He states that himself and party have become acclimated and are enjoying splendld health. He says that when it was determined that the coffins sent from this country were not to be forwarded to Yakutsk, he journeyed by sled to Irkutsk, where he obakutsk, he journeyed by sled to Irkutsk, where he ob-ded permission to make others in which the bodies of a Long and his companions could be transported. He ped, if everything was favorable and the weather all thit, to leave Yakutsk on his long journey toward St. tersburg on November 15. He anticipated no trouble the trip. He expects to reach New-York in February.

NEW OIL FIELDS IN KENTUCKY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] PITTSBURG, Dec. 4.-Attention is now being attracted by the Kentucky oil neids. This district lies on the boundary line of Kentucky and Tennessee. There are at present two shallow wells on a tract of 20,000 acres owned by a Mr. Marshall; and each of the wells have been producing three barrels each since 1873. R. P. Crawford, the well-known operator of this city, is said to Crawford, the well-known operator of this city, is said to have leased 30,000 acres adjoining the Marshall tract, for a Pittsburg syndicate, and the intention is to commence drilling at once. It is also said that a syndicate, with Michael Murphy and Mr. Whetmore, of Warren, at the head, has been formed to develop the Marshall tract. All the test wells so far drilled in this district have only been put down to the first sand; but it is now the intention to drill to the fourth sand, if such there be in the district.

NO CASE OF SUSPENDED ANIMATION, [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 4 .- The body of Mrs. Minnie Hanks, who died of heart disease a week ago, and whose case was supposed to have been one of suspended animation was placed in a vault at the Eric Street Cemetery yesterday. Decomposition had set in, and all hopes of her being brought back to life were abandoned. Dr. Chubb, an Euglish electrician, called at her late residence after the funeral. He has very little doubt but that he could have revived the woman had he been called impossible to the could have revived the woman had he been called impossible to the could have revived the woman had he been called impossible to the could have revived the woman had he been called impossible to the could have revived the woman had he been called impossible to the could have revived the woman had he been called impossible to the could have revived the woman had he been called impossible to the could have revived the woman had he been called impossible to the could have revived the woman had he been called impossible to the could have revived the woman had he been called impossible to the could have revived the woman had he been called impossible to the could have revived the woman had he been called impossible to the could have revived the woman had he been called impossible to the could have revived the woman had he been called impossible to the could have revived the woman had he been called impossible to the could have revived the woman had he been called impossible to the could have revived the woman had he been called impossible to the could have revived the woman had he been called impossible to the could have revived the woman had he been called impossible to the could have revived the woman had he been called impossible to the could have revived the woman had he been called impossible to the could have revived the woman had he been called impossible to the could have revived the woman had he been called impossible to the could have revived the woman had he been called impossible to the could have revived the woman had he been called impossible to the could have revived the woman had he been called the could have revived the woman had he woma

property as a music teacher, but she took to drink and his impression he related several cases off a similar nature wherein he had been entirely successful.

THE TRIAL OF JAMES NUTT.

G. M. CURTIS DECLINES TO APPEAR FOR THE PROSE-

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Uniontown, Penn., Dec. 4.-The trial of James Nutt for the murder of N. L. Dukes will begin here to-morrow. The selection of the jury will probably consume the first day. Mr. Boyle will make the opening speech for the prosecution. Mr. Patterson will make the closing speech. The testimony for the prosecution will take most of Thursday. That of the defense will take fully aday, and the rebuttal will run the trial into Saturday, so that it is probable the arguments will not be reached before Monday. Senator Voorhees, counsel for the defense arrived at Connellsville this evening, and will be here in the morning. Mr. Playford is expected to make the

opening for the defense, and Messrs. Swartzwelder and Voorhees the final appeal.

The question of ex-Judge George M. Curtis's connection with the case is the leading toric this evening. A young man here, named E. C. Allison, claiming to be a personal friend of Mr. Curtis, took it upon himself to engage that gentleman's services for the trial, the Judge having signified a willingness to defend young Nutt. Allison informed Mr. Struble, Dukes's stepfather, that Mr. Curtis would prosecute Nutt gratuitously, and on these conditions Mr. Struble authorized Allison to retain Mr. Curtis. When the latter discovered that he was to assist in the prosecution he sent to Allison the following telegran: "When I telegraphed you that I would come to Uniontown I thought you wanted me for the defence. Under no circumstances would I join in the prosecution of the boy. Money cannot tempt me. I believe he did right. You or I would have done the same. I hope he will be acquitted. With the able bar that represent the defense the result ought not to be in doubt." Voorhees the final appeal.

THE WEQUETEQUOCK WOMEN.

SIX OF THE SEVEN BOUND OVER-ACTING ON A LAWYER'S ADVICE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

STONINGTON, Conn., Dec. 4.-Six of the seven omen who broke into the Wequetequock school-house were found guilty of assault and breach of the peace, and bound over for trial at the January term of the Superior Court. Clark Burdick and Miss Phebe Dennison were released, because there was no evidence against them. Mrs. Virginia Briggs there was no evidence against them. Mrs. Virginia Briggs stated in her testimony to-day that the ladies, acted on the advice of their coursel, A. B. Crafts, of Westerly, in breaking in the school-house, and that they supposed they had a perfect right to do so. Nearly all of the women testified to-day, in their own defence. In summing up for the State, Judge Wheeler, of New-London expressed much surprise that a lawyer should give such advice when the action was clearly difficult. As the women all belong to respectable families, this affair has created much excitement.

INTERESTING TELEGRAPHIC TESTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] PITTSBURG, Dec. 4.-The Standard Underround Cable Company to-day shipped to E. J. Smith, uperintendent of the New-York Fire Alarm Telegraph some of the Waring cable which will be put down on trial at Washington, D. C. A few days ago a thorough test at Washington, D. C. A few days ago a thorough test
was made of this cable under the superintendence of R.
J. Waring, of Pittsburg. All the wires in the cable lines
were connected, making a continous line forty-two miles
long. The test was made by telegraph, telephone and
Thompson's reflecting galvonometer, and pronounced
perfect. The battery used was only one-tenth as strong
as that for wires above ground, and sounds were transmitted with greater distinctness than by the old lines.

TWO FAILURES IN LOCKPORT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] LOCKPORT, N. Y., Dec. 4.-Medina was startled to-day by two failures of prominent business men for large amounts. Patrick Horan, owner of a large stope quarry and a fine brown-stone house, and generally reputed one of the wealthiest men in town, made an assignment to Michael Cooper. His liabilities are between \$45,000 and \$50,000; his assets are \$18,000 to \$25,000. On top of this came the failure of L. D. Robinson, shoe dealer. His liabilities are \$8,000, and his essets are estimated at \$4,000 or \$5,000. A panic was created in Medina business circles, and it is leared that more failures will follow.

THE NEW CONSUL AT NEWCASTLE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Toledo, Ohio, Dec. 4 .- Notice was received this morning of the appointment of Robinson Locke, of this city, as United States Consul at Newcastle-on-Tyne. England, Mr. Locke is the eldest son of D. R. Locke (Nasby), and has for a number of years been editorially (Nasny), and has left and Blade. The past two years, connected with The Toledo Blade. The past two years, however, he has been in Europe, nearly all the time in Germany, where he has made a specialty of the French and German languages. His appointment is favorably ream

THE NEW-YORK SENATORSHIP.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 4 .- The Ithaca Journal this evening, in a column editorial, discusses the probable candidature of Andrew D. White for United States Sencandicature of Andrew D. White for United States Senator, to succeed Mr. Lapham. While it pays a high tribute to Mr. White and believes he would make an excellent Senator, it takes occasion to bring forward the name of ex-Governor Cornell as a candidate also for Senator. It is of the opinion that President White would be more useful to the country in building up Cornell University than in filling the seat of Mr. Lapham.

THE ELECTION IN NEW-HAVEN.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 4 .- A large vote was polled at the town and city election to-day. The re-urns for the different wards show heavy Democratic gains. A great deal of scratching has been done, most of it in favor of the Democrats, and so far as can be learned at midnight, they will carry nearly every office in the town miningar, tacy was called the second of the 12 Aldermen and 24 of the 36 Councilmen. The Independents elect one Councilman. The Democrats also elected 4 of the 7 Selectmen, the Town Agent, the Town Clerk, the Register of Vital Statistics and the Register.

MORE IRON MILLS TO CLOSE.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 4.-Notices were posted today in all departments of the Joliet Rolling Mills that the mills will be shut down for an indefinite period, and the hands discharged on December 15. The reasons for closing the works are not given.

EIGHTY-SIX FIRES IN THREE MONTHS. Lynchburg, Va. Dec. 4.-Harrison Crews.

the negro incendiary who was indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday on ten counts, tried to escape to night by cut-ting through the walls of the jail. It is believed that he is guilty of eighty-six fires that have occurred here since September 1.

AN EXCISE WAR IN BUFFALO.

Buffalo, Dec. 4 .- A writ of prehibition was erved on the Board of Excise to-day, ordering them to served on the Board of Excise to-day, ordering them to desist from any further proceedings in regard to the licenses of liquor-store keepers charged with violating the Sunday liquor law. An interesting conflict is looked for between the Citizens' Reform Association and the liquor-sellers' organization.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES:

LANCASTER, Ohio, Dec. 4.—Ex-Judge George Denny, charged with the murder of James H. Anderson, has been acquitted. been acquitted.

KILLED WHILE CROSSING A RAILROAD TRACK.

SING SING, Dec. 4.—Nicholas Murphy, a sign
patuter, while crossing the railroad track at Tarrytown this
afternoon in a wagon, was struck by a train and instantly
killed.

afternoon in a wagon, was stated with the stilled.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 4.—By an explosion of gas in the mines of the Youngstown Coke Company, at Stamburgh, this morning, one Thomas was burned to death, and about six or seven others were seriously injured.

A SHELITER FOR NEWPORT PAUPERS.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 4.—George H. Norman has offered to the city, free, his large brick foundry, for the use of the city's paupers, until such time as it can provide better accommodations for them.

obscribed by a paper, them.

DECLINE IN PRICE OF IRON.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 4.—The officers of the NewJersey Steel and Iron Company say that the recent reduction
in wages at the works was caused by the decline of from 25 to
30 per cent in the price of iron.

THE QUIDNECK MILLS SURRENDERED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 4.—The Quidneck Mills
passed into the possession of Receiver Farnaworth to-day in
secontaince with the order of the Court, without trouble, Mr.
Sprague declaring that he could not right the Court.

Sprague deciaring that he could not fight the Court.

PROTESTS AGAINST IMPORTING LABOR.
PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 4.—The Knights of Labor are circulating petitions to be presented to Congress, protesting against the importation of foreign labor under the contract system. The petitions are being numerously signed.

DISCONTINUANCE OF A SEARCH.

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 4.—The Commissioners have withdrawn the unexpended portion of the \$1,000 of fered for the expenses of a scarch for Samuel B. McColack, the missing clerk of the Circuit Court. McColack. It is said, went away of his own accord.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. WHAT IS SAID OF THE MESSAGE.

SOME OF ITS RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH MEET WITH REPUBLICAN FAVOR. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- While it is too early, perhaps, to hazard a guess as to what action either house will take upon the suggestions in the Presi-dent's message regarding the National finances, it is safe to say that on the whole they are looked upon with flavor by a considerable number of Republicans in both branches of Congress. Especially true is this of the suggestion in regard to the application of a portion, at least, of the sur-plus revenue to strengthen the Navy

and to construct coast defences. "Why, in our present condition," said a prominent member of the Senate Finance Committee today, "the petitest nation might 'sass' us with impunity and we would not be able to 'sass' back. The present state of affairs is disgraceful. The President's recommendation has my heartiest approval, and it really ought to receive the serious and immediate consideration of Congress." opinion expressed by this Senator was shared by a numaer of his colleagues, who all deplored the inefficiency of the Navy and the total lack of a proper

system of coast defences. A reduction of internal revenue taxes seems to find favor, as far as the Republican Senators are concerned, only in the case of tobacco. Many seem to be of the opinion that it ought to be abolished altogether, while others deprecate so radical and sudden a change. They prefer to see the tax lowered by degrees and not done away at one sweep.

Regarding the President's recommendations for avoiding the dangers of a contraction of the currency, which would inevitably follow the retirement of the three per cents and consequent unwillingness of the banks to renew the deposit of bonds to secure the circulation of their currency, the opinions seem to be divided. These Senators whose knowledge of the subject gives their views particular weight, incline to believe that a law should be enacted repealing the tax on circulation and permitting the banks to issue notes for an amount equal to 90 per cent of the market value instead of, as now, the face value of their deposited bonds as recommended by the President and the

Secretary of the Treasury.

The other plan proposed, that of issuing new bonds having many years to run, bearing a low rate of interest and exchangeable upon specified terms for those now outstanding, has many advocates who urge its adoption upon the grounds of greater sim-plicity, though they admit that it would entail also

plicity, though they admit that it would entail also greater expense.

The feeling that the trade dollar "must go" has found expression already in a bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator Morrill, which provides for the recoinage of the silver dollar and all fractional currency, increasing the weight of the latter to the proper standard, and abolishing the nickel 5-cent piece, substituting therefor one of silver, and doing away altogether with the copper cent and 2-cent pieces, replacing them with uickel coins. Senator Morrill is also understood to favor the recommendation of the President that trade dollars be received by the Treasury and at the mints as bullion at a small percentage, to be paid by Congress, above the current market price of silver of like fineness.

A further consolidation of internal revenue collection districts as pointed out is considered advisable, and is likely to receive prompt attention in the Senate.

What a Democratic House will do in regard to a matter where it can show the sincerity of the party's professions as to economy, nobody, of course, can foretell.

THE EVIL OF MORMONISM. GOVERNOR MURRAY, OF UTAH, SATISFIED WITH THE PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATIONS, (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- Governor Murray, of Utah, expresses satisfaction with the President's recommendations for the abolition of the Territorial Government and the creation of a commission. He says the adoption would mean the breaking up of the political power of the corporation known as the Mormon Church and the wiping out of the illegal Government which has existed for more than thirty years. The recommendations met the requirements of the case. They will be received with gratitude by all the Americans,

requirements of the case. They will be received with gratitude by all the Americans, not only in Utah, but in all that mountain region. Of course, the Mormons will receive them with the deepest regiet.

With regard to the probability of favorable action by the Democratic House, Governor Murray said that he had talked with a number of Democratic Senators and members, who did not find in this plan the Constitutional jobjections which they saw in the Edmunds bill. The proposed action would break down polygamy by asserting the power of the United States Government as greater than that of the church. Heretofore it had always been the weaker. The proposed legislation was the only effectual course to be taken. All legislation short of this simply strengthened Mormonism as the Edmunds bill had done.

Of the Mormon argument that Congress had no right to take such action, Governor Murray said there were at least two precedents for such action—one in the case of the Territory of Lonisiana and the other in the District of Columbia, where Congress had abolished territorial governments. The Government," he said, "has never laid its hand on the throat of this institution until now. I believe the American people are determined to settle the question, and the sole remedy is to destroy the political power of the church."

ONE DEMOCRATIC BLUNDER A DAY.

MR. TUCKER FOLLOWS THE LEAD OF MR. CON-VERSE-RANDALL AS TAIL-HOLDER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-The House has been in session two days, and the Democrats have already scored two bad blunders. The first was in trying to give Manning a seat to which he is not entitled, and which he does not want unless the House, after investigation of its merits, shall decide that it belongs to him. Mr. Converse led the majority into this bog without giving any warning to them, and some of them were extremely angry him for being in " such a bianked hurry to give the Republicans an excuse to howl," as one of them expressed it. In the caucus last night, however, he was sustained. The Democrats were ready to override law, sustained. The Democrats were ready to override IAW, justice, precedent and everything else in order to put Manning into the seat. It would have been done, too, if he had not been disinclined. He begged that the Democrats would allow the ease to be sent to the Elections Committee, as Mr. Calkins and other Republicans had committee, as all call and he pointed out that by such a suggested yesterday, and he pointed out that by such a course the seat could soon be given to him quietly and without "a scandal." Accordingly, one of the first things the Democrats did to-day was to back down squarely from the position they took yesterday, and, through Mr. Converse, to ask unanimous consent that Mr. Manning's case be sent to the committee for an investigation and report. After some successful sparring by the Republicans

the Democrats consented to let Manning and Chalmers both go before the Committee on even terms. It took the Democrats only a short time to hatch a second blunder, worse, if possible, than the first one. Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, proudly presented it in the form of a resolution to refer the contested election case of Garrison against Mayo, from the 1st Virginia District, to the Elections Committee, with instructions to report "as early as practicable which of the rival claimants" is entitled to the seat, prima facie, pending a decision on the merits of the case. On this astounding and unheard-of proposition Mr. Tucker demanded the previous question and it was ordered, thus limiting debate to thirty minutes-fifteen

minutes to each side. minutes to each side.

Mr. Calkins contended that as Mr. Mayo had presented proper credentials—identical in form with those of the other Virginia Representatives—and had been admitted to his seat without objection, his prima facle right to it had been fully estatolished in the manner required by law and the case in that form was res adjudicate. This proposition was unanswerable, but it did not deter the bold Springer from trying to show in a five minutes' speech that the House ought to reverse its own action and turn Mayo out. "We have had quite enough of these State returning boards thwarting the will of the people in the South, and I am tired of it. It is time for this House to take such matters into its own hands," shouled the Illinois statesman. This harangue produced two replies, which showed that Virginia has two new Congressmen who are quite able to take care of themselves in debate. The first was by Joan S. Wise, a son of the late Henry A. Wise. He spoke only two minutes, but he completely turned the tables on Springer by recalling the notoriously unjust, if not cerrupt, action of a Democratic House a few years ago in unseating Platt, a Republican, and putting in John Goode, who was not elected.

Mr. Mayo, the man whom the Tucker Mr. Calkins contended that as Mr. Mayo had presented

ligious belief.

It is understood that measures for the removal of the restrictions which now burden our trade with Cuba and Puerto Rico are under consideration by the Spanish Government. The proximity of Cuba to the United States and the peculiar methods of administration which there prevail necessitate constant discussion and appeal on our part from the proceedings of the insular authorities. I regret to say that the just protests of this Government have not as yet produced satisfactory results. The Commission appointed to decide certain claims of our Centinued on 2d Page commutation of O'Donnell's sentence.

The London correspondent of The Dublin Freeman's Journal says O'Donnell's frenzy at the conclusion of his of this city:

benian later on forbade his speaking, O'Donneil thought that he was wronged.

The Press Association says the reports of the rioting at Wexford, Ireland, on Sunday evening were greatly exaggerated; that the damage to property was confined to broken windows and that nobody was seriously injured. Another report says the riotous disturbances were renewed at midnight, when the Methodist church, the rooms of the Christian Association, the County Courthouse and some houses of the Protestant population were again attacked.

DEBLIN, Dec. 4.—At the Court of Assizes this morning the Chief Justice stated that only one man would be indicted for the actual murder of Mrs. Smythe, near Collinstown, in April, 1882, but that eight others would be indicted for conspiracy in connection with the crime.

THE SPEAKERSHIP OF THE COMMONS.

THE ANNEXATION SCHEME IN AUSTRALIA. SYDNEY, New South Wales, Dec. 4.-The con-

nanimously passed a resolution in favor of the annexa-on of the New Hebrides, New-Guinea and other South-a islands to Australia. TOPICS IN SPAIN.

the Liberal leader, will return to power. The Imparcial denies the report that a plot for a mill-

POLICE AGENTS AS BLACKMAILERS. Constantinople, Dec. 4.—Five police agents re, who have been on trial charged with using their fficial positions to blackmail innocent persons by falsely charging them with coining money, have been convicted and sentenced to penal servitude for terms ranging from

SOUTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

F. W. Rice, United States Consul at Aspinwall, was as

The office of Commander-in-Chief of the Colombian

INCIDENTS IN CUBA. HAVANA, Nov. 29,-Provision dealers have ceided to sell only for gold, because the value of paper money fluctuates greatly. As many workingmen are paid

FOREIGN NOTES. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4.-Samuel Williams & Co., cotto

CALCUITA, Dec. 4 .- The Marquis of Ripon, Vicercy of

VIENNA, Dec. 4.—The Reichsrath met to-day. The

duction of 5 per cent will be made in their wages, his will affect 90,000 weavers, who are holding meetings organize a strike.
Paris, Dec. 4.—The Compagnie Générale Transatian

CINCINSAIL Dec. 4 .- The National Butter, Cheese and Egg Convention began this afternoon. Mayor Stephens made an address of welcome, to which S. B. Hibbard, of Vermont, responded. President John J. Mc-Donald, of Philadelphia, made a brief address, in the course of which he said that the value of the annual butter product of the United States was \$352,000,000, and of the cheese product, \$36,000,000, while eggs and poul-try amounted to about the same. Professor Sheldon and Thomas Higgins, of Liverpool, England, were invited to take part in the proceedings. They come as representa-tives of the Reyal English Dury Association. J. W. Johnson, of Iowa, discussed "The Situation," deprecaing the sale of fraudulent butter, and advocating fine but-

OF THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

Campbell, to which she belonged, was caused by marrying below her station. Her husband was mirdered by In-dians on an overland trip to California thirty-five years ago. Returning to Chicago she amassed considerable